assured again and again from the very best sources that such is the case. The official orders from the Porte go to the Khedive and sustain him in his position. The orders to Arabi Bey commonly go through the religious hierarchy and insure the continued resistance of the national party to the will of the Khedive. Three or four weeks ago several very great and boly men from Medina and Mecca were sent by special orders into Egypt. It was surmised that they had been banished for some offence. But their arrival at Cairo was followed by a fresh outburst of "nationa" feeling among the Egyptians, and now one of these great men, who has been in this city for some days assisting in the councils of the Government, has just returned to Egypt with the impetial commissioner sent to bring Arabi Bey to order. The significance of the presence of that great and holy sheikh with the commission is brought out by the positive statement of well-informed Turks to the effect that while the commissioner is sent to calm Arabi Bey, ever since noon yesterday, when he had the sheikh is sent to see that Arabi Bey does not listen to the commissioner, and that the religious element of the national party use force if need be to prevent Arabi's surrender to the authority of the Sultan as represented by the Khedive. Thus the situation that demands Turkish intervention and the intervention itself will be found to have issued

from the same source. The diplomacy of the Turks is a tangled web, and the unravelling of it is extremely difficult. The various phases of the conflict look like child's play -a boy's game with boys. But the game is terribly da agerous and Europe may at any moment have the whole Eastern Question again begging for solution. To so grave a crisis has grown the petty clamor of a few Egyptian officers about their pro-

motions and their pay.

The Government nere is becoming very strict in its censorship of the press. No book can appear which has not first been read and approved by the officials of the Bureau of Public Instruction. These officials are as deeply buried in rejected manuscripts as the hardest-hearted editor of a great magazine. But the censorship extends over the sale of books and the use of them, and hardly a week passes without the seizure of books by the police because the censorship has changed its mind after authorizing a publication. The control extends to illustrations, and books are taken from the hands of school children if they contain pictures which the ingenuity of the police can transform into seditions suggestions. At an exhibition of oil paintings held here lately, two pictures were removed by the police as seditious. One of them was a hunting piece, and represented two eagles in conflict with a wounded lion. This picture was finally restored on the assurance of its owner that the scene was a bona-fide attempt to delineate nature, and had no reference to any nations who have adopted the eagle as an emblem in their arms. A Turkish editor was luck less enough to print a picture of the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, with some explanation of its history and the tyranny of Venetian secret tribunals. Two days after his paper was suspended, and the editor

found himself in arrest with the request that he would explain what he meant to insinuate by publishing a picture which referred to tyranny and secret tribunals. On his assuring his interlocutors that he did not refer to them, he was dismissed, with a warning never to do so again. The Levant Herald, the oldest and only English newspaper in this city, has lately gone through a most curious experience. It carelessly admitted, in an article of a series on French influence in the East, a vain attempt at calculating the amount of the blood of Osman which runs in the veins of the impe rial family of Turkey after four centuries of admixture with the mongrel blood which makes up every harem. It was instantly suppressed without the form of a decree from the Bureau of the Press by a very severe gentleman in the uniform of the palace. After a week or two it reappeared under the name of The Constantinople Messenger. Three days later a long decree from the Press Bureau formally suppressed The Messenger. The next week a French paper, the Temps de Constantinople, suddenly en-

larged its form and announced that it would be

served to the subscribers of The Levant Herald. At

the same time it adopted the type and the advertise-

ments of The Levant Herald. The next day the

Temps de Constantinople was suppressed. The Editor of The Levant Herald, nothing daunted by

these two mishaps, addressed himself directly to the household of the Sultan, using such good arguments that in a week he was able to issue by special authorization a new parer, announced to take the place of The Levant Berald, and called The Lastern Express. Thus the offended dignity of Turkey is saved and the editor proceeds smilingly on his way. Crimes of volence are increasing in the city. Men have frequently been garroted in the streets the local courts was affacked at noon in a by-way in Pera by a mat. who drew a dagger and tried to secure the watch of the victim. The judge cried for help, and three men appeared who proceeded to help the robber and not the judge. Luckily some women in a neighboring house set up a fearful yell and attracted the attention of passers in a neighboring thoroughfare, so that the judge kept his watch. But nobody was caught. Yesterday, also in daylight, a lady was assaulted in the street and had her

affairs the police is supme, and while intensely active in ferreting out sciling suggestions in harmless books, has no sense active enough to perceive a wrong to be righted in a case of highway robbery.

earrings torn from her ears by a ruffian who liter-

ally tore away the lobes of the ears. In all these

"CERTAINLY NOT."

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The last printed Installment of the official report of the proceedings in the Chili-Peruvian investigation represents Mr. Belmont as Baying—when asked at the close of Mr. Blaine's exami-nation the other day whether he had any questions to wk-" Certamly not." As Mr. Belmost has caused thi interpolation to be made, even in the official report, there is no reason why the history should be longer withheld of an amusing little episode in the inves-tigation, which shows how history is sometimes made by men ambitious even of a small ne-toricty! Mr. Blaine's last appearance before the com mittee was the first occasion on which he and Mr. Belmont had met since the day on which the younger man so grossly insulted the elder. This circumstance made some of those present attentive to hear what Mr. Beimont would say when he was given an opportunity to examine Mr. Blaine again. His response was almost mandible, but was understood by a Trindink correspondent, who sat within five or six feet of old, facing him, to be "No" or "No, sir," with a shake of the head. Other persons present understood it in the same vay. Other members answered quietly, and when the little moment of espectation had passed, no one thought anything more of the matter. A ruinber of persons present were surprised to see in the Associated Freez report the next day that Mr. Bedmont had said "Certainly not"; also to read in the dispatence of several and Blaine newspapers, whose correspondents were not present at the time, an accetant which Mr. Bedmont probably imposed upon them of the "peculiar emphasis" with which he said this, and the "seeme" of "similes and ammement," and the acchange of "significant looks" among the spectators which followed.

It was also explained that he said this to show that he considered Mr. Blaine's testimony "valueless." The facilis that there was no such seene whatever. Soon man so grossly insulted the elder. This circumstance he considered Mr. Biaine's testimony "validiess." The fact is that there was no such scene whatever. Soon after the hearing was over Mr. Belmont sent to the Associated Press reporter and wanted to know if he had reported him as saying "Certainly not," and insisting upon having it inserted. The Associated Press reporter had made no sole of such a small matter, accepted his assurance and made the insertion. The same request was sent to the official reporter. Why Mr. Beimont should have suspected in was not so reported when he said it with such "peculiar emphasis" as to cause a "some" of "smilies" and "anusement" in the committee-room, does not appear. Three short-hand reporters sat at the same table with Mr. Belmont, making reports, but none of them beared or recorded that pedgmant remember.— Certainly not." But his object was secured. The anti-likeling papers at once biassomed with editorial paragraphs, describing the "pity" and "anusement" and "scorn" and "indifference" with which the gigantie Mr. Belmont and freated the distinguise Mr. Biame, The whole purpose of this amusing fection was, of course, to convey the impression that Mr. Belmont had treated Mr. Biame with ostentations contempt, and its pursuance of this plan "Certainly not" will hencehard. "go taundering town the ages." plan "Certainly not" will heacetorth "go taundering sown the ages."

A friend of Mr. Blaine states that on the same day on which Mr. Belmont succeeded in making this interpola-

eay at all—In the Associated Press report, Mr. Binine addressed a formal note to the Associated Press agent, requesting permission to read the report of the testimony, and was refused.

## THE PROHIBITION VOTE IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 1 .- The State Reglater now has the returns of the vote for the Pronibition amendment to the State Constitution from all the counties in the State. In the ninety-nine counties the amendment has aggregate majorities for it of 50,724, and aggregate majorities against it of 21,817, giving it a net majority of 28.907.

SEQUELS TO THE DISASTER.

DEATH OF WILLIAM R. GARRISON. THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS INCREASED BY ONE-MR. GARRISON DIES WITHOUT REGAINING CONSCIOUS-

NESS-HIS BODY SENT TO THIS CITY.

PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Long Branch, July 1.-Another name has been added to the list of the victims of the Parker's Creek disaster,-that of William R. Garrison, who died this morning. Shortly after 9 o'clock last night the physicians in attendance upon the suffering man, Drs. Hunt, and Hunter, of Long Branch, and Drs. Sands and Shine, of New-York, saw that they were hoping against hope, and that it was only a question of time when their patient would cease to live. About 10 o'clock the physicians decided that it was useless to make any further efforts to save Mr. Garrison. He had been in a comatose state shown some feeble signs of consciousness. Drs. Hunt, Hunter and Shine, therefore, retired from the bedside, leaving Dr. Sands to make the last hours of the patient as free from physical suffering as possible. Mr. Garrison's condition was explained to the members of his family, who assembled in his chamber, silent and tearful. Those who remained by his side all night were his father, C. K. Garrison, his wife, his two grown-up daughters, his sister, Mrs. Van Aukin. Robert Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. John Hoev. During the entire night the dying man lay like one quietly sleeping. His respiration was regular, as was also his pulse, though the latter was low. At 2 o'clock this morning his pulse was 46, but shortly afterward it dropped to 41. At a few minutes after 9 this morning, he died quietly and painlessly. As soon as Mr. Garrison had passed away, Mr.

Hoey telegraphed the sad tidings to D. E. Garrison Hoey telegraphed the sad tidings to D. E. Garrison in New-York, and received the following reply: "Your telegram containing the dreadful news received. It has caused great grief among Wilhiam's friends, in tais city." Telegrams were also sent to several of Mr. Garrison's particular friends. John E. Body, treasurer of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, received one announcing the death, and stating that Commodore Garrison was heartbroken. Mr. Body had arranged yesterday to come down, and carried out his original intention, leaving New-York at 11 a. in. At half past 2 this attennoon, Arthur Leary, who has been here every day since the sectioent, came down, accompanied by Jose F. de Navarro. These gentlemen all went immediately to Mr. Hoey's house.

honse.

Arrangements were made at once for the removal of the body to New-York. William Morris, the nudertaker, who had charge of the body of President Garfield at Elberon witham Morris, the nudertaker, who had charge of the body of President Garfield at Eiberon made the preparations. The railway officials placed a special train at the disposal of the landly. It consisted of locomotive No. 77, a cembination car and the directors' car of the Central Kailroad of New-Jersey. At 6:20 this train backed from Long Branch down to the West End station and met the fune: at party. The coffin was placed in the baggage compartment of the baggage-car, and the relatives and irrends of the dead man occupied the coach. The train left this place at 6:30. Before the body was taken from Mr. Hoey's house it was viewed by Coroner Cooper, who granted a permit for its removal from the State. Those who accompanied the body were the wife and daughters of Mr. Garrison, his sister, Mra. Van Auken, John Hoey, Robert Livingston, Arthur Leary, John E. Body, and Jose E. de Navarro. Commodore Garrison did not go, but returned to his cottage, accompanied by Captain Baby. The Commodore was very much broken down when he left Mr. Hicey's house, and was so feeble that he had to be assisted to his carriage by Mr. Leary and Mr. Hoey.

William K. Garrison had only recently become a property owner at Long Branch. For a number of years he passed his sum-

property owner at Long Branch. For a number of years he passed his summers at Shrewsbury, a quaint old town, buried in luxuriant foliage, about six miles from Long Branch. When Sir. Hoey bought the West Farm, just south of Whale Pond Brook, and onested us a network of roads through it Mr. Gores. West Farm, just south of Whale Pond Brook, and opened up a network of roads through it, Mr. Garrison was one of the first to purchase a portion of the ground. He selected a knoll which was formerly the ground. He selected a knoll which was formerly used as a post of observation by the Signal Service and which is the highest piece of ground on the coast between the Highlands and Cape May There he bunt a large and handsome cottage, which was finished only a short time ago. It has been occupied by his family only about three weeks. Mr. Garrison was very popular among the cottage residents at Long Branch, among whom he was niguly esteemed for his integrit and sincerity. Kopert Robertson, the Wall stree from merchant, who received a severe scalp wound and concussion

few of Mr. Garrison's intimate friends are aware of the fact that he was not born in St. Louis, He was the second son, but his older brother, who was a man of less marked ability, died a few years ago. A daughter, Mrs. Van Auken, is now Commodore Garrison's only surviving child.

Mr. Garrison received a good education in the schools of St. Louis, which even then had an excellent reputation. He remained at St. Louis until he had nearly attained his majority, when he went to San Francisco to join his father. Commodore Garrison had then been in California several years. He went there at the first outbreak of the gold fever, which reached its height in 1849. His family did not accompany him, but remained in St. Louis during his long absence. He was the first Mayor of Sau Francisco, and had become largely interested in the steamship lines leading to that port. There his youngest son, William R. Garrison, joined him in 1853, and there he remained some time after the Commodore left the Pacific for the East. In 1864 Mr. Garrison followed his father to New-York, and at once became the agent of the various steamship lines in which the commodors had acquired an interest. He himself had no unimportant share in the ownership of them, and to their management he devoted himself with all the earnestness and fidelity which were the conspicuous traits of his character. Among the lines which his father and he controlled were the lines to California, to New-Orleans, to Savannah and to Brazil. Of the line to Brazil Mr. Garrison was many years the president, and about ten years ago he went to Europe for the express purpose of building four steamships for the Brazilian coastwise trade. He subsequently made several trips to Europe in the time that he was interested in shipping. In this business he accumulated with the help of his father, a large fortune. Commogore Garrison and his son disposed of their steamship property some years ago. Commodore Garnson had retained a warm attachment for the State of Missouri, and had become already a large holder of the bonds of the Pacific Rail road chartered by that State. He became the sole owner of the road when it was sold under foreclosure of the third-mortgage bonds in 1876. His ton was made vice-president of the reorganized company, which still bears the name of the Mi souri-Pacific, and during his father's absence in Europe in 1878 and 1879 he acted as president. The property then, as it was until that sale, only \$800,009. The whole of it was held by the Garrisons, who immediately retired from the management.

In the meantime the Commodore and W. R. Garrison had become interested in the project of building an elevated railroad in this city. They gained the control of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, which built and owned toe lines of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway. William R. Garrison was made president of the latter company. When the Manhattan Railway Company leased the two rival lines, the Metropolitan and the New-York, in February, 1879, the Board of Directors of that company was composed of thirteen members, of whom six were chosen from the Metropointan Company, six from the New-York Company and the remaining one by the Metropontan Company, six from the New-York Company and the remaining one by the twelve. This compromise met the usual fate of all compromises. The stock of the Manhattan Company, which was increased to \$13,000,000, was divided equally between the two leased lines. The New-York Company distributed its half of the stock among its stockholders, while the Metropol tan merely turned its half over to the Loan and Improvement two leased lines. The New-York Company clistifuned its haif of the stock among its stock-holders, while the Metropol tan merely turned its half over to the Loan and Improvement Company, by which it was controlled. This rescited in a serious dispute between the companies, which finally resulted in the

success of the Garrisons, and the son became president of the Manhattan Railway. He resigned afterward in favor of Robert M. Gallaway, the present vice-president, who was in the same car with him when he met with the accticat that resulted in his death. Mr. Garrison was also a director in the Northern Pacific and the Boston, Hoosao Tunnel and Western Railroad, the Mercantile Trust Company and other corporations. He was prominent in social circles, and wasa member of the Union, Manhattan and New-York Clubs. He was recently elected president of the New-York Club, on the death of its former president. He was president of the Travellers' Club during its axistence.

During his residence in California Mr. Garrison married a daughter of General Estelle, of Kentucky, who was then stationed there. His wife and four children—three daughters and a lad about ien years old—survive him. To his immediate relatives, to his personal friends, who were many, and to the business of New-York, which has lost one of its most promising representatives, the death of Mr. Garrison will be a heavy loss. He was in the full vigor of life, careful but enterprising, and possessed broad views and ripened radgment. In appearance he was tall, bread-shouldered, straight, a model of physical stre gith and grace. His manner to his friends was kindly and genial; to others at times it appeared some what harsh and arrogant. His friends always found him

grace. His manner to his friends was kindly and genial; to others at times it appeared somewhat harsh and arrogant. His friends always found him pleasant, considerate and kindly.

An intimate friend of Commodore Garrison speaking recently of the son, said: "Until the last few years, the Commodore always treated William as if he was a boy; he seemed unable to regard him in any other light. I remember saying something of this kind to the Commodore a few years ago, and I think that afterward the Commodore never attempted an enterprise without having first consulted his son. In this he was very wise, for Mr. Garrison is one of the most promising men of his generation. If he should die, his death would be a severe blow not only to his family and personal friends, but still more to the city in which he lives. I dread to think that an ordinary railroad accident may remove a man of whom the world would see much in the next ten years."

THE BODY BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK. The body of William R. Garrison arrived in Jersey City at 8:55 last evening. Mr. Garrison's brother-in-law was present to meet the party, who were driven to Mr. Garrison's late home, No. 618 Fifth-ave. The funeral will be held to-morrow at

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) Long Branch, July 1 .- The inquest was resumed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the hotel. John Hance, the first witness, stated that he aided in carrying those badly injured to the house of Schenk Conover. Dr. Thomas G. Chattle, of Long Branch, testified that he attended the wounded at the farmhouse of Mr. Conover, but was not present at any death-bed scene. The death of G. W. Demarest was caused by asphyxia and shock; he was blue and purple. The overturning of the car in which he was seated and his being precipitated into the water caused his injuries and led to his death. The deaths of Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Mallory were caused by the same accident. Their bodies also blue and purple. The witness did not see Mr. Bradley, and had made no examination of the bridge, Dr. George W. Brown, also of Long Branch. who was the first physician to reach the scene of the disaster, testified to the same effect.

The proceedings were delayed about two hours by the lack of witnesses to be examined. When the constable, who had been sent out to serve subponas, returned to the hotel, Coroner Cooper com-plained because of the delay and charged the con-stable with not properly attending to his duties. The constable reported that he had called at the houses of a number of the persons wanted as wit-nesses, but has been unable to find them.

George B. Cook, who tives near the scene of the accident, was the next witness examined. He testi-fied as follows:

accident, was the next witness examined. He testified as follows:

I preached the bridge a few minutes after the train went over into the water. The outside rail was perfect for over 200 feet from the end of the bridge. I made an examination of the place where the track first spread just as the train ran upon the bridge. The left hand or inside rail had moved over sidewise; this rail had not been properly spiked down. There was one rail, if not two, which had been held in place by a few spikes. The wood seemed to be samewhat decayed about the noles where the spikes had been driven down to hold the rails on the bridge. If the rail had been voperly spiked the spikes on the inside of the rail w. A have remained in the ties. They were nearly all gone, thus proving that the rail had been improperly spiked down. I told a friend about the manner in which the rail had been spiked down and he said. I must be mistaken. We were at the west end of the bridge and I said we would walk back over it and look at the ties. He started with me, but the men on the bridge refused to let us pass over it.

leave the room, as the members of the jury wanted to hold a secret consultation. The jury remained in the room for fifteen minutes and then adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

## RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN RAILROADS SETTLED. Heary C. Murphy, president of the Brighton Beach Railroad Company, and Austin Corbin, of the Long Island and the Manhattan Beach Railways, have had a meeting, and the trouble between their roads seems to have been ad justed. The Brighton Company complained that the Manhattan Beach people interfered with their special trains, running into the Flatbush Avenue Station Brooklyn. Mr. Corbin thought that his roads should rebrooklyd. Air Coron thought that his roads should receive notice when the Brighton specials were to be running than Bedford Station. Mr. Murphy agreed to run most of his specials no further than that station, and Mr. Corbin agreed not to being his Manhatian Beach trains into Findhush depot this aummer, but to take his passengers to East New York by rapid transit cars.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE SUBURBS.

Mayor Grace yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Board of Aidermen at its last meeting au-thorizing the Suburban Rapid Transit Company to use wave. This resolution allows the company to begin its work at once. It runs for the most part through private property. The company is te one in which R. M. Hoe has an interest, and which was opposed before the Aldermen's committee by Justice J. R. Angel and other residents of the outlying district. Wards, by carrying tracks on, over or under the road-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company gives notice to-day of its in-tention to pay on and after July 5, at the London office of the company, the first mortgage bon is maturing July 1. The con pany is now paying the coupons of the gen eral morigage bonds due to-day, being the first tin that interest has been paid in cash and at maturity since that interest has been paid in case and at maturity since 1877. No payments on account of serip issued for coupons of the general morigane debanture, Perkiomen Railroad and other interest, have yet been made. The amount of first morigage bonds maturing to-day is \$134,000, and the amount of hiterest on the general mortgage lean due this date is \$592,000.

CINCINATE July 1.-To-day the trains of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, which for some mouths have been entering the city over the track of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rallroad, from Springfield, resumed the old arrangement, whereby they enter the city over the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton

Сиплиотик, Ohio., July 1.—In the Common Pleas was sold to Jay Gould about two years ago for court of Ross County, in the case of the motion to fore-nearly \$4,000,000, although the share capital was close mortgages of the Marietta and Cincinnati Enilroad. the court to-day consented that the application for the entry of the decree should be made, if desired, during yacation line, so as to secure a forcelosure saie at the earliest possible day.

## WILLIAMS COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 1 .- An announcement respecting the finances of Williams College was made to-day by the president. Fifty-five thousand dollars have been given to it during the past year, and the sum of \$41,000 has been subscribed and \$4,000 pledged to establish the new Garfield Memorial Professorship fund, besides the gift of \$100,000 for a dormitory from ex-Governor Morgan, of New-York. The total

tory from ex-Governor Morgan, of New-York. The total receipts of the year have been \$146,559.40. and the disbursements \$129,310.95. The total codege securities amount to \$380,529.60, and the specially appropriated funds to \$341,125.64.

The competition for the Graves declamation prizes was held this evening. The victor will be amounted on commoncement day. To morrow the Rev. Dr. Coc. of New-York, will speak in the morning, and the bacelaureate sermon will be preached in the afternoon.

The trustees met to-day and elected the Rev. Dr. Arthur sitchell an alumnus trustee of the College, over Jodge Beits, of New-York, and Dr. Merriam, of Wordester.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 1.-In the opinion of the House of Representatives the commodores of the Navy must go; at least, no more commodores must be appointed after July 1, 1883. This decision was not reached by the Committee of the Whole until after a long and animated debate, and it would not have been reached at all had not the Appropriations Committee consented to abandon all the other recommendations which they had connected with it. They had proposed that all promotions to the grade of rear-admiral of the active list should hereafter be made "by selection"; this was rejected. The committee had also provided that when a vacancy in the grade of rear admiral should occur in time of peace the Secretary of the Navy should convene a board of three officers, not below the grade of rear-admiral, who should select the names of five officers not below the grade of captain, one of whom the President must appoint to the vacancy; this was also rejected. The committee's recommendation that admiral and vice-admiral should be subject to retirement as are other officers, was ruled out on a point of order. The number of lientenants on the active list was fixed at two bundred, and no more promotions to that grade can take place until the number shall be

less than two hundred. It will be seen that with the adoption of the proposition affecting commodores and beutenants, and those in relation to the appointment and promotion

those in relation to the appointment and promotion or discharge of naval cadets, and the provision that none except graduates of the Naval Academy shall hereafter be appointed officers of the line of staff, the House has struck a heavy blow at the "top-heaviness" of the navy, which has long been a subject of criticism and complaint.

There was a long and animated discussion of the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee, reducing the appropriations for the civil establishment of the navy-yards one-half and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to suspend work and close such yards as he may deem best. A good many members, whose political influence is more or less dependent upon navy-yards in or adjacent to their districts, opposed both these recommendations, but both of them were adopted.

At the request of Mr. Robeson the Committee of the Whole, by unanimous consent, skipped the two hard places in the bill—the sections appropriating money to begin the building of new steel cruisers and to resume work on the ununshed monitors—and finished the remainder of it. The consideration of the bill will not be resumed until Tuesday.

## THE STEERAGE BILL VETOED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE].

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The President to-day returned the "Steerage bill" to the House of Representatives with a veto message. This bill was passed by the House about two months ago by majority of more than two-thirds. On June 19 it passed the Senate without division, after a statement by Senator Conger that it had been prepared with great care, after consultation with officers of the Treasury Department, who nad examined and approved its provisions. Identical bills were offered in the last two or three Congresses and the one in the XLVIth Congress was reviewed and approved, it is said, by Collector Merritt, as well as by the officers said, by Collector Merritt, as well as by the officers of the immigration societies, and also by the Commissioners of Emigration in New-York. As for the bill which the President has just vetoed, it is asserted that Surveyor Graham, of the New-York Custom House prepared or at least revised it, before it was sent from the Treasury Department to be offered in the House of Representatives. The veto of this measure appears likely to excite a great deal of criticism. This is the bill against which ex-Senator Conkling made an argument before the President last Wednesday; accompanied by several representatives of the steamship companies at representatives of the steamship companies New-York.

New-York.

The return of the bill so late in the session will probably cause its defeat, and for this the President is likely to receive a large share of the blame. No action was taken by the House on the veto to-day.

TO AUTHORIZE TWO PER CENT BONDS. Washington, July 1 .- A joint resolution was reported to the House to-day from the Committee on Ways and Meaus, and passed, to the following effect:

were an entry on Lake Huron. At the time of his birth, his father was engaged in building a steamboat at Goderich, but immediately after its completion he work of the following as when his father removed to his former home, that few of Mr. Garrison's intimate friends are aware few of Mr. Garrison's intimate friends are aware few of Mr. Garrison's intimate friends are aware for hind to farry the manner in which the rail had been spliced down as anguly escenced for his final recovery, as all the said 1 must be mistaken. We were at the west end of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, at the west end of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it and look at the ties. He started with inches of the splice of the splice of the splice of the splice of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, at the west end of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, and the perby is, and hereby is, and the perby is, and the perby is, and the presence of the splice of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, and the perby is, and the perby is, and the presence of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, and the perby is, and the presence of the would walk back over the and look at the ties. He started with inches of the unit of the manner in when the trail had been applied down and the said I must be made of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, at the made of the bridge refused-to let us pass over it.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, the back over the fall and me when we tried to pass back over the presence of the united states bearing a higher rate of interes the United States in consolidate payable in that coin at and the interest thereon shall be payable in that coin at that place. They shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United states and from taxabion in any form by or under state, manicipal or local authority. Nothing herein contained shall be acid or construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

THE POSTAL SERVICE SELF-SUSTAINING. Washington, July 1 .- Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has completed a statement of the issues to postmasters by his office of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882. The total number is-sued was 1,740,571,038 pieces of an aggregate value of \$40,977,953 42. This is an increase over the issue fo the preceding fiscal year of 236,259,496 pieces or 15.7 per cent, equal in value to \$6,352,517 51. The total cost of furnishing these articles was \$875,836 75, or ar increase over the preceding fiscal year of only \$19,288 96 increase over the preceding lawar, as a way span, so or 24 per cent, although the increase in the number of criticles furnished was 15.7 per cent and the appropriations for supplying these articles amounted to \$1,036,000, of which \$875,836,75 was expended, leaving an inexpended balance of \$160,163,25, or 15.4 per cent of the appropriation. Over one billion 3-cent stamp and three hundred-and-flity million postal cards vere the second of the supplying the supplying the second of the supplying the second of the supplying the supply

and three insideed-end-fifty million postal cards vere sold during the past year.

As a result of those figures the Department officers feel warranted in asserting that when the final statement of receipts and expenditures for the year has been completed, it will be found that the postal service was self-sustainant. Of a delicency appropriation of \$2,152,258 made by Congress last year to meet the expected deficiency in the postal revenue not one cent has been drawn from the Treasury. This is the first year since 1801 m which the receipts of the Post Office Department have balanced its expenditures with the exception of one year during the war of the rebellion.

ARMY RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS. Washington, July 1 .- The recent retirements in the army make the following promotions in the

Corps of Engineers-Major O. M. Pos, of General Sherman's Staff and Major D. C. Huston to be lieutenantcolonel; Captains William Ludlow and William Jones to

Medical Department-Licutenant-Colonels C. E. Keeney and J. F. Head to be colonels; Majors J. B. Brown, D. L. Magruder and Charles Page to be lieutenant-colo. D. L. Magruder and Charles Fage to be lieutenant-colo-nels. The appointment of a new surgeon-general will promote surgeon Basil Norris to be assistant medical purveyor what he rank of lieutenant-colonel; Captains W. H. Gardner, W. G. Whitehead, W. S. Tremaine and M. K. Taylor to be majors. The other vacanies including that of surgeon-general will be filled by Presidential ap-pointment. Assistant Surgeon-General Crane and Medi-cal Purveyor Baxter are the most prominent candidates for the office of surgeon-general, Colonel A. P. Howe, 4th Artillery, was placed on the army retired list to-day thereby premoting Licutenant-

Colonel A. P. Howe, 4th Artillery, was placed on the army retired list to-day thereby promoting Lieutenan-teolone G. H. DeRussy to be colone; M. Jor J. C. Tidball to be lieutenant-colone; Capuaia S. S. Elder to be major and First-Leu enant Dienback to be captain.

The resignation of Second-Lieutenant Walls O. Clark, 12th Infantry, has been accepted by the President to take eff. of January 1, 1883, and he has been granted leave of absence till that day.

PROTECTION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report favorably Representative Aidrich's bill to amend section 2,133 of the Revised Statutes in relation to Indian traders, so as to make it provide than any person other than an Indian of the full blood, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader or to introduce goods or to trade therein, with out license, shall forfelt all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of \$500; that this section shall not apply to any person residing among or trading with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks or Seminoles residing in the Indian country; and that no white person shall be employed as a clerk by any Indian trader except such as trade with the five civilized traces, unless first licensed so to do by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall

the House joint resolution to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for fees of witnesses in United States Courts was amended and passed. The bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was reported and placed on the calendar. A bill was passed further to regulate the investment of the Pacific Railroad sinking funds. It per mits the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking mils the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the stuking fund in first mortgage thirty year bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railronds. Consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was begun. In the Houses bill was passed removing the political disabilities of James J. Waddell. The bill to repeal so much of Section No. 3,385 of the Revised Statutes as imposes a tax on tobsece was passed. The Senate bill to authorize the sale of certain lots in Hot Springs, Ark. to the Women's Christian National Library Association was passed.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIEMATIONS. Washington, July 1.—The President sent

the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Joseph K. West, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of that District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of that District.

Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey.

Henry C. Hall, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Central American States.

John A. Halderman, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Slam.

John M. Francis, of New-York, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Portugal.

J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Denmark.

Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Witzerland.

James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Venna.

Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Venna.

John T. Robeson, of Tennessee, to be United States Consul at Beirut.

A. T. Sharp, of Kansas, to be United States Consul at

onsul at Beirut.
A. T. Sharp, of Kansas, to be United States Consul at

Lorin A. Lathrop, of Nevada, to be United States Con-James Viosca, to be United States Consul at LaPas,

Maxico, and Colonel Gustavus A. DeRussy, to be Coionel 4th United States Artillery.
William W. Spaulding, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Duluth, Minn.
John R. Carey, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at Duluth, Minn.
William A. Swan, of Pennsylvania, to be Indian Agent at Cheyenne River Agency, Dukota.
John W. Baker, of Massacanusetts; L. U. Curtis, of New-Jersey, and Henry B. Fitts, of Virgina, to be Assistant Surgeons.

Jersey, and Henry B. Fitts, of Virgina, to be Assistant Surgeons.
Francis M. Darby, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baitmore, Md.
Thomas A. Henry, to be Collector of Customs for the District at Pamilco, N. C.
Horace McKay, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Vith District of Indiana.
David Bennett, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Vith District of Kentucky.
Joseph H. Eimer, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Bridgetown, N. J.
John F. Kumbler, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Xth District of Ohto.
Also several posiumasters.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Diplomatic.—Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, to be Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Islands; George P. Pomeroy, Agent and Consul-General at Cairo; John Fowler, of New-York, Consul at Trinidad.

Treasury.—Charlies M. Gorham, to be Coiner of Mint at San Francisco, Cal.; John S. Dormer, to be Meiter of Mint at Denver, Col.

Internal Revenue.—John A. Knapp, Collector of Internal Revenue, XXIVth District, New-York; Cadet Lohn.

San Francisco, Mintat Denver, Col.

Mintat Denver, Col.

Internal Revenue.—John A. Knapp, Collector of Internal Revenue.—John A. Knapp, Collector of Internal Revenue.—John C. Cantwell, of North Carolina, to be Taird Lieutenant in Revenue Service; Cadet M. E. W. Hall, of Maine, to be Third-Lieutenant in Revenue Service; Cadet Edward F. Kimbail, of Maine, Third-Lieutenant in Revenue Service; Cadet Charles D. Kennedy, of Massacousette, Third-Lieutenant in Revenue Service; Cadet Augustus G. Lowe, of Hinois, to be Third-Lieutenant in Revenue Service; Cadet George A. Harkweather, of Wiscousin, Third-Lieutenant in Revenue Service; Cadet Horace B. West, of Pennsylvania, Third-Lieutenant in Revenue Service. deutenant in Revenue Service.

John A. Moss, Justice of Peace for District of Also several postmasters and Army and Navy pro

AN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- In Committee of the Whole, to-day, the Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. In the discussion Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, made some orticisms upon action by the committee on Appropria-tions in consequence of which Mr. Beck, of Kentucky offered to resign from the Committee in Isvor of Mr. Morgan. The presiding officer declined to accept Mr. Reck's resignation. After discussion the bill as pre-viously amended, was reported to the Senate and passed

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, July 1, 1882. The total funded indebtedness of the District of Co mbia is \$21,707,400; amount of debt retired since July 1, \$1,125,450; reduction in annual interest charge since that date, \$66,213 22. Secretary Lincoln left here last night for New-York.

He will return on Monday.

W. W. Corcoran left here this morning in President Garrett's car for Deerpark, Md., in very much improved health. He was accompanied by his family and Senator Davis of West Virginia.

The contract for furnishing scales for the use of the customs service has been awarded by Secretary Folger to the Fairbanks Company, of New-York.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Falls City, Neb., to commence business with a capital of \$50,000.

Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan formally entered upon his duties as superintendent of the Naval Observa-tory in this city to-day.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES GROSSMAN.

Charles Grossman, age fifty-six, died at his house in Court-st., Newark, yesterday. He participated

tant Episcopal Church, and was a missionary at Athens for firty-two years. He was also chaplain of the British Legation at Athens for thirty-seven years, having re-ceived his appointment July 1, 1845.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

HOUSES WRECKED AND PEOPLE KILLED AND

WOUNDED AT COALVILLE, PENN. PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.-The village of Contyille, Butler County, suffered from a terrible cy clone a few minutes after 7 o'clock last evening. The track of the storm was only about one-quarter of a mile wide and ten miles long, but in that territory great dam age was done. In the country adjoining the village, many houses were blown down, but as far as can be ascertained, no one was hurt. The principal portion of the ruin wrought was in Coalville. A new frame store building and dwelling, owned by Frank Bard, was complotely wrecked in an instant. Mr. Bard, his sister-inlaw and his clerk, Mr. Cannon, were badly injured Mrs. Bard was blown a considerable distance but miraculously escaped injury beyond a few bruises About 500 feet south of this store, a dwelling-house occupied by Thomas Johnson and family, was blown down, but all the inmates escaped injury. The house of William Barnes was completely swept away, not a board remaining, and Mrs. Barnes was blown fully 300 feet and iodged in a fence corner. She was so badly burt that she died within half an hour. A child of Mr. Barnes was carried 500 feet and received injuries from which it died this evening. The house of Jonathan Kelly, which contained nine persons at the time the cyclone struck it, was completely demolished and all the persons in the building were more or less injured. One of the lumiates, William Henly, has since died. In a barber-shop, next door, Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston were so seriously hurt that they are expected to die. The only hotel in the place, the Kelso House, was so badly damaged that it will be necessary to rebuild it, and the village drug store is in about the same condition. Altogether about lifteen houses were wrecked, and from twenty-five to thirty persons killed and injured. In the track of the storn scarcely a tree is left standing, giant tranks being twisted off like pipestems, and in some instances carried nundreds of yards. The loss will probably exceed \$75,000. of William Barnes was completely swept away, not a

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- Captain William K. Mayo has been ordered to command the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Captain William A. Kirkland to daty as Captain at Norfolk Navy Yard. Commodors A. K. Hughes placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant M. F. Wright to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Lieutenant R. P. Rogers to the Tennessee; Engineer John C. Kafe piaced on waiting orders.

M.dshipmen Harry Phelps, William Truxtun, A. A. Acaseman and H. S. Knapp, have been ordered to the Coast Survey.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a general court martial for the trial of Chief Engineer Cuaries De Valin, U. S. Navy, on charges of drunkenness.

QUIET IN THE CLEARFIELD REGION. PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- The president of the

Bituminous Coal Exchange has received advices to the effect that everything is quiet in the Clearfield coal region to-day. The police force recently organized is on hand, and reports that no trouble has occurred. All the collieries in the region, with two or three exceptions, are CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the Senate to-day

working with reduced force, and it is believed that sufficient coal will be produced to supply current requirements. The operatives in the Suow Shoe region, numbering about 1,000 men, have resolved not to strike.

SOCIETY IN PARIS.

A RECEPTION AT MINISTER MORTON'S-DIPLOMACY IN THE SALON. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PARIS, June 16.
There was last evening a charming reception—the

ast for the season-at the United States Legation.

Many distinguished Europeans were invited and at

tended. Mr. and Mrs. Morson reside in a-for Paris

-spacious house, in the Place des Etats Unis. They occupy all the floors. Of course it has a brand-new look inside. But cultivated taste is shown in the internal decorations and the style of the furniture. There is great snugness. Everything is handsome and appropriate, and nothing is ostentatious.

A groom in livery was at the entrance-door to see that coachmen did not block the carriage-way and to point out the cloak-room to the guests. That department was well organized. Ladies had neat-handed Phillises to give them, before swinging mirrors, any assistance they required before they ascended to the firstfloor apartments. Flowers were in every angle of the staircase. Mr. Morton stood in an outer salon, and as each visitor was anyounced came forward to greet him. He then took him-or her-to the lady of the house. She fine flow of spirits and an agreeable word for every guest. I found her so pleasant that I forgot to notice how she was dressed, In the way of sumptuary adornments I only noticed a very fine diamond necklace, and a bandeau to match in her fair hair. On the opposite side of the room hung a family picture. It represented the gracious hostess and four happy-looking children grouped around her. One of them was climbing up the back of her chair. Many "touches of nature" appeared in it. The artist's name I could not find when later in the evening I went to look into it closely. He chose rather to throw into relief the domestic qualities than the fine-ladyhood of the Minister's wife. I am sure this he was right. Charm and sweetness deserve more to be perpetuated on canvas than elegance and worldly prestige. Madame Lebrun preferred the Mother to the Queen in the ill-starred Marie Antoinette. If that sovereign had been as maternal as the fair and gifted painter wished her to be, her head might not have fallen on the scaffold. But why evoke on a festive occasion the memory of revolutionary tragedies ?

After a short and animated cha t with Mrs. Morton, I fell in with the Cabinet Ministers, MM. Cochery and Tiraud. Some questions were put to them about the rumors current of a dislocation of the Ministry, and answered negatively. Frenchmen on the verge of an abyss are ever optimistic. M. Henri Martin then came up and talked for a little about Egypt. He was greatly distressed to think there was danger of that parent-land of classic antiquity falling again into the clutches of Turkish Pachas. M. Freycinet's policy at Cairo wanted, he thought, nerve and muscle. The Egyptian Fellaheen would not be the better for Arabi's revolt. It was ridiculous to represent that cash-loving and shrewd adventurer as a Moses who wanted to release his countrymen from bondage to stock-exchange sharks. The Coptic population inspired him with profound sympathy. But what were 500,000 of these Christians among such a number of Mahometans as there were in the Valley of the Nile? Essad Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, went

slowly by, and a few minutes, later sat down in a corner with the German Ambassador. The two diplomatists so placed themselves that nobody could approach them without their knowledge. Essad has not quite attained middle age. He is handsome and intelligent. His complexion is dark olive. His eyes are black and animated, and his eyebrows mobile, Snow has not fallen upon his head, the upper part of which was covered with a red fez. Prince Hohenlohe, his companion last night, is a small man, of gentle-manly tastes and ideas, but out of his element in this gay city. His person is insignificant. His eyes are of a pewter hue, and stare as if they saw a ghost. He deserves the peacemaker's recompense. He hates war; and is a staid, truthful, kind-hearted and simple-mannered Tenton. Essad kept him for at least an hour. I, with many other acquaintances, watched their conference, and marked the time they spent in it.

The Turk was very animated-an unusual thing in a diplomatist. He appeared to be pleading a cause with ardor. His fine dark eyes often flashed fire, and his eyebrows were contorted. In speaking rapidly he gesticulated with his hands, but not with his arms. Prince Hohenlohe stared as if he did not well understand, and was reticent.

Two secretaries of the British Embassy hovered about the room in which the Ambassadors were The Hon. William Barrington house in Court-st., Newark, yesterday. He participated in the May revolution of 1849 at Dresden, and was wounded. He came to America a fugitive, and has been a teacher in the German-English schools. He was for a time a School Commissioner of Newark. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

THE REV. DR. JOHN HENRY HILL.

ATHENS, July 1.—The Rev. Dr. John Henry Hill is dead.

The Rev. John Henry Hill, D. D., LL. D., was born in this city on September 11, 1791, and was graduated at Columbia College. He became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a missionary at Athens for fitty-two years. He was also chaplain of the British Legation at Athens for thirty-seven years, having regign in stated himself as if to talk to a group of ladies at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at a short distance from the xecellences, and, as at short distance from their Excellences, and, as at short distance from their colleging in which the colleging in which the colleging to the at a short distance from their Excellences, and, as at short distance from their Excellences, and, as at short distance from their their to meare the angle in which the colleging in which th

If that easy-going and honest Prince consents he will be assassinated, and Halim, his uncle, sent to reign in his stead.

I was glad to meet, laxt night at the United States Legation, the Hon. W. E. Dayton. I knew him a young gentleman, when his father was occupied in the difficult task of trying to watch the contse of secessions intrigues at the Tulleries. Napoleon III, wished well to the Southern cause, and Mr. Slidell had two daughters who were greatly petted by the fine ladies at Court, and as much run after by the gentlemen. The eldest of them is now Baroness Erianger, whose husband is connected with the Egyptian imbroglio. Mr. Minister Dayton was not a man to intrigue. He was straightforward, and had faith in what was true. His son was of great assistance to him in enabling him to understand how currents ran at the Tulieries, for he was an intrepid dancer as well as painstaking and trustworthy. It was the dancers and the gay people at Court who at that time led the Emperor and Empress whithersever they pleased. The Hon. W. E. Dayton has not been in Paris since, shortly after the death of his father, he returned to the United States. He finds society greatly altered, but the general aspect of the French capital not so much altered as he ever the French capital not so much altered as he ever the French capital not so much altered as he his father, he returned to the Chiteo States. He had society greatly altered, but the general aspect of the French capital not so much altered as he had thought it must have been. A little snow has fallen upon his head, and unless for State quadrilles at official balls, his dancing days are over. He is accompanied by his mother and sister, of whom I have charming recollections. Mrs. Dayton discharged the social

ing days are over. He is accompanied by his mother and sister, of whom I have charming recollections. Mrs. Dayton discharged the social and other duties of her position with affabrity and quiet dignity. Miss Dayton was a sweet-mannered and ladylike girl, tail, fair, slender, and was counted the most graceful dancer at the Monday evening parties of the Empress. The expression of her large full eyes was ingenuous, and more English than American. One would say that she looked upon the world with pleased wonderment.

Five salons were thrown open to the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morton. An orchestra played selections of chamber music in one of them. The buffet was clegantly decorated and hospitable. It is needless to say that the glory of the soirce was the beauty of the young girls. Only married ladies, no longer in the fresh bloom of womanhood, were in long dresses. As no carpet had been removed, there was no dancing. The hum of conversation was most cheerful. Senator De Lafayette observed to me how much better the American system of entertaining company at evening parties is than that of the French, who do not introduce at large receptions, and indeed give themselves no trouble to render their guests happy. Then, in a French drawing-room, the ladies sit at one side of the room in a semicircle, chatting in an undertone, and the gentlemen stand at another, talking politics or about horses and actresses. As to the young ladies, they scarcely open their mouths, and they do not dure to look a gentleman fairly in the face. Result: The triumphr of the demi-monde, where it is permissible for the tongue to be an unruly inember.

EFFECT OF SUGAR ON THE GASTRIC JUICE .--Sugar has been denounced by modern chemists as a sub-stance, the effects of which on dyspoptics are deplorable. A writer in The Medicin Practicien, however, does not partake of these fears. He cites the case of a dyspeptie octor, who, for twenty years, had a terror of sugar, but who now consumes three and three-fourths onnees of sugar daily, without inconvenience. Entering the field sugar daily, without inconvenience. Entering the field of experiment in this direction, he found that a dog are eighty grains of sugar with two hundred of other food, and six hours atterward its stomach showed but little food; the mucous lining of the stomach was red and highly congested, and the congession of the liver was notable. An animal opened after eating two hundred grains of food and no sugar, showed ninety to one bundred grains of tood unsigested. Sugar, then, favors the secretion of the gastrie juica.